

COUNTRY East Germany Approved For Release 2001/12/12 : CIA-RDP80-00810A00050036 REPORT NO. 25X1A

TOPIC Doeberitz Airfield 25X1A

EVALUATION see below 25X1A PLACE OBTAINED 25X1A

25X1A DATE OF CONTENT 25X1A

DATE OBTAINED 25X1A DATE PREPARED 6 February 1953

REFERENCES 25X1A

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REMARKS 25X1X

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1. Prior to 15 November 1952, source observed the following occupation at the air force barracks in Doeberitz:

Houses 3 to 7	Officers' hotel;
Houses 8 to 10	MVD;
House 11	Quarters of Captain Krushnitski;
Houses 12 and 13	No changes;
House 14	Work places for five Germans and the Soviet Ketch workers;
Houses 16 and 16a	EM quarters with double-decker beds, recently occupied by about 600 soldiers;
House 19	Still off limits to source;
House 20	EM quarters with double-decker bunks occupied by about 140 men;
House 22	Occupied by about 130 men;
Houses 23 and 24	Each occupied by about 40 to 45 officers;
Houses 27 to 31	Quarters with double-decker bunks each occupied by about 140 soldiers;
Houses 32 and 33	Still off limits to source;
House 43	Billet of a colonel;
House 44	Office of the MVD lieutenant;
House 45	Quarters for about 140 soldiers;
House 54a	Billet of Lieutenant Colonel Kazavitski;
Houses 54 and 55	Hotel;
Houses 58 and 61	EM quarters each for about 700 men;
House 78	Billet of the colonel working in house 33 and another colonel;
House 80	The western section of the building is occupied by the former Zamolenko supply unit, distribution point for Staaken and Schoenwalde airfields;
House 85a	Garage for 40 new trucks
House 86	EM quarters for about 100 men;
Houses 102 through 106 and 109	Still occupied by AAA soldiers;
Houses 107 and 108	Air force officers' billets;
House 110	Shoemaker and tailor shops; photographic laboratory assigned to the Basa, only Germans worked there. ¹

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2. The Elstal-distribution-Basa, also known as supply unit Zamolenko, occupied the western section of house 80. From the spring of 1951 until May 1952, this agency was headed by Captain Zamolenko, who wore blue breeches with red stripes along the outer seams, golden epaulets with blue background cloth and a red ribbon around his cap. According to Herrn Wilke, a German supervisor employed at the Basa, Zamolenko was arrested in May 1952 because stolen goods were found in his luggage. Zamolenko was then replaced by Captain Krushnitski who wore silver epaulets on blue background cloth but otherwise the same uniform as Zamolenko. Pxs supplied by the distribution Basa included the Elstal Px, which was also located in house No 80 and which was previously managed by Herrn Wilke; and the Staaken and Schoenwalde Px's. These Pxs settled the accounts at the distribution Basa which picked up textiles and other consumer goods at Werder in trucks [REDACTED] Foodstuffs were delivered from Nauen.

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3. At 11:20 a.m. on 29 October 1952, there was an explosion at the fuel dump on the northern edge of Doeberitz airfield. The fire brigade fought the fire with foam extinguishers for many hours. German Kech workers at the field learned that two Soviet soldiers by connecting two non-insulated electric lines caused an explosion at the pumping point of the fuel dump which had a capacity of about 25,000 liters. The dump burned out. Three other fuel dumps of the same size near the destroyed installation were not effected by the fire. The German Kech workers were to check which parts of the fire ravaged installation were still usable.²

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4. [REDACTED] on 5 November, [REDACTED] an aircraft crate seen south at the engine test site of the field measured 295 x 165 x 190 cm. The crate was not marked by letters. Two of the sides of the crate were marked by a wine glass branded in the wood; this practice is usual with boxes used for the shipping of glassware. The upper section and all the side walls of the crate were dismantable and were kept in place by screws. The two longitudinal sides were fitted with three handles each, probably to facilitate the handling of the crates on their skids.³

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5. On 6 November, [REDACTED] three large fuel tanks being dug half into the earth in the northwestern corner of the field, where a patch of woodland had previously been cleared, allegedly for the erection of new buildings. The fuel tanks were apparently not yet filled. The clearing was large enough to accommodate 20 more fuel tanks, which could be filled by means of hoses from the railroad tank cars parked on the spur track.

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6. At 11:30 a.m. on 13 November, crated bombs, about 120 cm long and 35 cm in diameter, were being transloaded from four boxcars to trucks and hauled to a newly built wooden shed west of the entrance to the underpass at the field. [REDACTED]

7. From 1 through 15 November, there was no change in the AAA protection of the field. Between 9 and 9:30 a.m. on every day during that period, [REDACTED] four trucks each loaded with about 20 artillery soldiers, proceeding to the shrapnel proof aircraft revetments. Between 1 and 1:15 p.m., the soldiers were again picked up by these trucks [REDACTED]

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8. Source observed that two antenna wires extended from the antenna rod of the IL-10s parked at the field to their rudder assemblies. A plexiglas disk about 20 cm in diameter was seen on the upper side of the fuselage about 30 cm forward of the root of the vertical stabilizer.
9. At 7 a.m. on 11 November, all Kech workers except six employed at the air force barracks installation were given notice of dismissal effective 15 November. The workers were actually released on the date mentioned.
10. There was air activity at the field on 10 and 14 December. On 10 December, source observed that the second story of building No 14 quartered 132 soldiers and that house No 15 was occupied by 70 sergeants who probably attended a training course.
11. On 5 November, source observed a radio installation about 500 meters southwest of Wustermark and east of Hoppenrade-Wustermark road. The installation consisted of a mast 6 to 8 meters high, another mast 4 meters high, a low wooden building and three trucks one of which mounted a canvas-covered set about 150 cm high.
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12. On 23 November, source observed that construction work was continued in the northwestern corner of the field which had been cleared of trees. Wooden sheds 15 meters long and 6 to 8 meters wide had been built into the earth in such a way that their roofs merely projected above the earth walls on its longitudinal sides. Each shed was fitted with vent pipes on its roof and double doors on its front and rear sides. South of these sheds there was another shed of the same dimensions which was not dug into the earth. Source noticed that the entire area was to be fenced in.
13. On 16 December, source observed 57 IL-10s at the field. At 12:30 p.m., 3 IL-10s circled over the field while the AA guns practiced aiming at the planes. Trucks [REDACTED] were observed at the field.
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- 25X1A 14. There was intensive air activity at the field between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on 2 and 5 December.⁵
- [REDACTED]

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stationed that are somehow connected with the air transport unit in Staaken. This assumption is supported by a previous report, according to which house No 31 also quarters a parachute unit of 40 to 50 men detached from Staaken. Since available information indicated that the Soviet commissaries are an organic part of troop units, it is possible that the target-tow unit in Schoenwald is more closely connected with the air transport unit in Staaken than was previously assumed. Lieutenant Colonel Kazawittski is the commanding officer of the ground unit which has

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25X1A 2. Comment. The explosion in one of the fuel dumps was mentioned previously by the same source.

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25X1A 3. Comment. This crate was definitely used for the transport of a jet engine. The data furnished by source indicates that the measurements of these crates vary slightly. The observation of the crate confirms previous information furnished by the same source, according to which a repair shop for jet engines with an attached engine test-stand is located in the northeastern corner of Doeberitz airfield.

25X1A 4. Comment. The presence of AA guns at the field was reported previously.

25X1A 5. Comment. Doeberitz airfield was previously occupied by two ground attack regiments. After 26 December 1952, one of these regiments moved from this field, presumably to Alt Loennewitz. See

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